

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1841.

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Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY J. A. STEVENS,

(CITY PRINTER.)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Announcing candidates for office will be \$10 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

Yearly Advertising.
For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$60. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.

For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12

" 10 do do do 6 do. 20

" 10 do do do 12 do. 30

As the above rates are the same as those published in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

The New World,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Edited by Park Benjamin & Eses Sargent.

With multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever, a comprehensive newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of new type, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talford, D'Isceel, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hemans, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simma, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an ardent neutrality. Our columns will be hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all dances. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. (But a few sets of the Quarto, from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office and we shall therefore, not be able long to supply them.)

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS a year in advance, for either edition; or FIVE DOLLARS for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post paid, or they will remain dead in the Post-Office. All Postmasters who will act for us are our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent on the subscription price, (\$3), for commissions, if remitted in New-York or Eastern Money; or fifty cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to PARK BENJAMIN & ESSES SARGENT, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, New-York City, 1840.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. Hall & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent this day. ALPHERD HALL. W. C. KELLOGG.

FOR RENT.

THE plantation in this County, formerly occupied by R. L. Adams, a few miles East from Benton. There are about 300 acres ready for cultivation, a good gin house, and fine improvements are to be found on the place. It will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to

C. S. CRANE,

in this County, or to FRANCIS ILSLEY, Vicksburg January 1st, 1841. 25—tf

REGULAR PACKET.



Between Yazoo City and Vicksburg.

THE fast running upper cabin Steamer

VOLANT!

YOUNG, Master, has commenced, and will continue running as a regular packet between the above places, leaving Yazoo City, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, P. M.; and Vicksburg, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 2 o'clock, Yazoo City, Jan. 8, 1841. 26—tf

REGULAR TRI-MONTHLY PACKET



From Yazoo City to New Orleans.

The new and splendid fast running Steamer

JOAN OF ARC,

WM. H. WRIGHT, commander, will run as a regular packet between Yazoo City and New Orleans, making, three trips a month between the two cities. She commenced her first regular trip from Yazoo City on the first of February instant.

N. B. The JOAN OF ARC being built expressly for this trade, will run as above during the season—for accommodation and speed she is not to be surpassed on the waters.

January 22, 1841. 28—tf

Egyptian Cotton Seed.

WE have received a small lot of genuine EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED, direct from Egypt, which we will sell at \$6 per bushel. The Cottons of Egypt sell for nearly double the price of American. Those who wish to try it, can be furnished by the undersigned with the seed.

M. B. HAMER, & Co.

Yazoo City, March 19, 1841. 36—tf

DRS. BARBER & BARNETT

PRACTICE their profession in conjunction.

(Office on Main Street, in the North Corner Room of the Manchester Hall.)

Yazoo City, Nov. 29, 1839. 20—tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NUGENT, TURPIN & WATT, in New Orleans, and TURPIN, WATT & CO, at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the houses will be attended to by Richard Nugent, in New Orleans, and F. W. Turpin and Hugh Watt, at Grand Gulf, who are authorized to use the names of the respective firms for the purposes of liquidation only.

RICHARD NUGENT

F. W. TURPIN

HUGH WATT

New Orleans, July 1, 1840 7-3m.

THE undersigned (late of the firm of Nugent, Turpin & Watt) has taken into partnership Mr. Alfred H. Hopkins, of this city, and will continue the Commission Business under the firm of NUGENT, HOPKINS & CO.

RICHARD NUGENT.

New Orleans, July 1, 1840 7-3m.

WANTED.

A TEACHER well qualified to teach an English School and the Latin Language is wanted. A liberal salary will be given. Those who wish the situation will apply before the 10th January next, in person or by letter to Dr. Nolen or the subscriber.

WM. PICKETT Jr.

Near Benton.

Dec. 21st, 1840. 24-3t.

The Canton Whig Advocate will give the above three insertions, and forward their account to this office for collection.

FOR RENT.

THE plantation in this County formerly occupied and cultivated by J. R. Creecy, on the road from Yazoo City to Benton.—To a good and careful tenant the rent will be moderate. Its advantages are too well known to require description. Apply to

C. S. CRANE, Receiver.

Appointed by the Hon. Court of Chancery.

January 1st, 1841. 25—tf

NOTICE.

AT the March Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo, as Administrator of Joshua P. McDonald, deceased, I shall present my account current for settlement and allowance.

C. C. McDONALD, Admin'r.

February, 24, 1841. 33—5t.

The romance of love does very well before marriage; but after it, it sinks into the real pork and beans of human life. That's an "elegant extract," as the dentist said when he pulled a porcelain tooth out of a patient's head.

To the People of Mississippi.

Considerations connected with the close of the late Administration of the General Government, and the induction into power of a new one, justifies to my judgment the propriety of this communication.

The last session of Congress has passed away without the adoption of any one act of much popular interest. Recent public demonstrations have indicated a prevalent anxiety for a change of measures in the national legislature, and existing necessity, it is believed, superadds its urgency to the popular voice, and demands this action speedily. In reference to several measures of emergency, it is supposed, but mainly connected with the public finances, the President has issued his Proclamation convening Congress on the last Monday in May next. I propose to designate those measures which will most probably engage the attention of Congress at the called session, and to tender a few suggestions on each for your reflection.

One of the first importance is a revision of the revenue and tariff laws. By resorting to temporary expedients, this subject might be deferred till the regular session.—But it is so intimately associated with other measures which will doubtless be urged, that I do not think it should be separately considered of.

From so much of public sentiment as I have gathered from hearing this subject agitated from time to time within the last two years, I have great hope it may be so agitated as that the cotton growing interest, which is believed to be the most burdened by the system shall be measurably reconciled.—The people of the South have conceded the constitutionality and policy of a tariff for purposes of ordinary, legitimate, and necessary revenue. It is a protective tariff, or tariff which shall raise a surplus revenue, against which we have waged opposition.

The compromise act (as familiarly called) has now nearly run down to its fiscal minimum. From the general manifestation of public sentiment at the South, the people have looked to this minimum as approaching such a measure of justice towards them, as they were content to submit to without murmuring; and, as indicating a standard of revenue resources, to which they were disposed to conform as the necessities of the country should require: yielding nothing more to the protective principle, than the incidental results of a necessary imposition of duties within this rule. It is not, perhaps, expected by them, that all importations are to be taxed thus much, but that none of them should be taxed more. That any considerable spirit of harmony will obtain with the protective tariff party in frank propositions to conform to this standard, I do not indulge myself to hope for. But I do hope, and have much reason to believe, that when the aggregate sense of Congress is averaged and graded down to the action of the majority, they will compromise on this standard, with no greater discriminations within the rule than now obtains, and with the incidental change of home valuation and cash duties. If I correctly understood Mr. Calhoun last winter a year since, in more than once advertising to the subject in the Senate, he indicated his satisfaction with the application of these limits and principles to the re-adjustment of this complex system. And so far certainly, as I have understood the sentiments of the people of Mississippi, with reference to the minimum result of the compromise act, I have been led to suppose, if our opponents could be brought to a more permanent compromise at this point, that we should consider such terms to be quite acceptable, in the absence of all hope of a better bargain. But if unhappily I have overrated the spirit of concession, which is looked to in the above contemplated result from the manufacturing states: if, rather than a moderate permanent system, they shall contend by majorities, for exaggerated and oppressive impositions for purposes of protection, then, I know not of other recourse left to the southern minority, than to join with the opposition divisions of interest most distinguished for their cupidity, and defeat, if possible the illi sought advantages of the bill, in whatever parliamentary manner we best may. A necessity much to be deplored, and which I earnestly trust we may not be constrained to resort to.

All, without distinction of party, admit the necessity of a revision of the tariff, and but few will question the propriety of having a fixed resource for supplying a sufficient revenue to meet ordinary economical expenditures, without farther continuing the questionable expediency (at least in time of peace) of issuing Treasury notes to supply deficiencies. In my judgment, also, every consideration of national security and national honor, will demand of the new administration a considerable expenditure for the repairs and augmentation of our neglected navy. The revenue, from duties last year, was only about fourteen millions of

dollars, while the ordinary expenditure of the government was more than double this amount. This administration also came into power without any surplus treasury, or bank stock, or other cash resources on hand, and with a diminishing revenue. From the operation of the compromise act, there will be a deduction of duties in December next of more than two millions of dollars at once, and a like further deduction within a few months afterwards, unless previously obviated. The draw back system, in connection with the tariff laws, demands revision to prevent its becoming a system of bounties chargeable on the treasury. And with a declining tariff on dutied articles, nearly half our importations, are duty free, or nearly so, including in the latter list, the heavy and expensive luxuries of wines and silks. I suggest, therefore, if in a revision of the tariff a further revenue is wanted, whether it is not the most compatible with southern interests that the increase be mainly derived by a duty on these two articles? And whether such a duty, which has nothing protective in its character, would not principally be paid by the rich who consume most of these articles? But, intending only brief suggestions, and not an essay or argument, I will pass to my concluding remark on this head, that the revision of the tariff at the called session seems further indispensable, from its connection with another subject next to be considered of, viz: *The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.*

This is a measure which, offered last winter, in a restricted form, as a substitute for a prospective pre-emption law, I recorded my vote against. But I regard it as an ascertained fact, that, with or without the vote of Mississippi it is to become a law at the called session. The states, or people of the states in majority, have decreed this result. As a question of policy, I have not been able to attach so much importance to the measure as most of its friends or opponents generally do. It is a simple truth, that if we distribute these proceeds to the states, we must make up an equal amount to the general government, by duties or otherwise, if her necessities require it, which they certainly do at present: and if our revenue was collected in the precise equality in which this may be distributed, the result would be, that we should give to a state a certain amount in form of duties paid on goods, or some other mode of taxation.—Some southern men apprehend, that to distribute this fund will create a necessity for a tariff protective in its character. But my opinion is, unless the minimum of the compromise act is to be regarded as exceptionable in this respect, that these apprehensions are unfounded—believing that the fund so distributed can be readily made up by duties under that standard. But yet the question recurs, of what good is such a measure?

Were I a citizen of South Carolina, and speaking only with reference to her interest, I could give but one answer to this question, and that not particularly satisfactory, namely, that the state would receive its distributive portion, without a direct tax upon its citizens to obtain it, while the citizens might more willingly submit to the chance of its reimbursement to the general government through the indirect process of the customs.

But to Mississippi, Louisiana, or Michigan, an additional inducement is expected to be presented beyond that which the old states will contend for. The state of Ohio, beside the sixteenth section for common schools, has received for state purposes 1,143,087 acres of land from the general government. Indiana, Illinois and Alabama have also received about half a million each. But Mississippi, in the mean time, has received only 47,360 acres—Louisiana even less, and Michigan and Arkansas only about 100,000 each. Now this immense disparity in the bounties of the general government to Ohio and Mississippi, has long been a cause of murmuring and complaint with us, but without any reasonable prospect of redress, unless through the medium of some such measure as may be, and is expected to be proposed in this bill: I here then propound the question; if in this project of distribution our state can obtain such preference and concession in donation of lands, or some per centum advantage in the dividends as shall justly and fairly equalize her claims upon the liberality of the government, with that which has been conferred in lands upon the state of Ohio; and, in addition, a permanent prospective pre-emption system should be engrafted on the bill, would such a measure be acceptable to the people of Mississippi? Without any strong predilection for such a measure, I am disposed to believe, all things duly considered, a distribution bill of this description would not probably be beneficial to our state. Beside several hundred thousand acres of land, our state would receive in dividends from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars annually, which altogether, under our present state embarrass-

ments, might prove a convenient resource; and all which, if properly husbanded, together with the resources to be obtained from a judicious liquidation of the defaulting banks for whose account the state is involved, and our public debt could most probably be paid without requiring any direct assessment of taxes upon the people whatever. I am not assured, these equalized advantages to the new states can be obtained with this revenue; but, supposing they may be, I present these considerations for your reflection.

It may be questioned also if the policy of permitting the general government to raise revenue by speculation in public lands is not more specious than orthodox. No party would tolerate the government in entering into similar speculation, in trade and commerce for the like purpose. In 1836, more than twenty millions of dollars was derived to the national treasury from the sale of public lands. If this were a permanent income, what more likely to corrupt the powers and action of the government? I have always regarded the effort avowed at recent date of rendering the national government independent in its fiscal resources, as implying a policy of relieving it also, from that wholesome responsibility, indispensable to its just restraint. In accordance with an established policy in the dynasties of the old world, our government retains ownership in all the mines found on the public domain. Suppose those of the precious metals were discovered which would yield a net revenue of forty millions a year, would not all prudent politicians concur in its distribution? Removed as the government is from the daily observation and more intimate concerns of the people, if thus independent in its resources, what less than corruption, imbecility and injustice could be expected from its administration? The taxing process is the main sympathetic chord between the government and the people, and serves as a popular hostage for the integrity, virtue and economy of the government in all its action and expenditures. There is no party in this or any other government whose virtue could belong relied on, against the temptations of an abundant treasury obtained without taxation upon the people.

Notwithstanding all these considerations, however, and in whatever light this question of the public lands may be viewed, it will not be pretended by me that the present proposition is not liable to objections. But what other project has been or can be proposed which if more acceptable to us, would not be successfully objected to form other quarters. Though accustomed to look upon this landed interest as more directly our own, yet twenty six States have to be consulted in all the varied and vexed questions which pertain to the subject: and in no other instance has so much unanimity ever discovered itself as in behalf of this project. In 1832 President Jackson recommended that these lands should cease to be a source of revenue, and be sold out to actual settlers at prices to quit costs and charges of Indian compacts and public surveys, or surrendered to the States in which they lie. I have been disposed to regard this recommendation, as the most truly politic and statesmanlike. But its accomplishment is utterly visionary and hopeless.

The old states, including Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee, will never yield to such terms. On the contrary I am convinced they are becoming more grudging in their land bounties to the new states every year; and but little I apprehend in this respect may we promise ourselves in future, unless obtained from their more generous emotions in consummating this act of distribution.

There are two other questions which will most certainly engage the deliberations of Congress, and probably be considered of together, namely, the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law, and the incorporation of a United States Bank.

Successful as were the late administrations for a time in constraining or manufacturing public sentiment as adverse to a bank, there is good reason to believe that a large majority of the States, and a large majority of the people are now (and most probably for years past have been) in favor of such an institution. Some diversity of opinion doubtless obtains as to the details of such a measure, but there should be a nation paper currency, perhaps seven tenths of all those who would tolerate any paper currency at all, are fully convinced of, and prepared to approve.—Though I consider the exclusive metallic party, small in number, and for the present age at least, pursuing an impracticable theory; yet do I verily believe when any party shall become permanently formidable against all national paper currency, state paper currency, will not survive alone. I derive this opinion from the accumulated confirmations of experience, that the State bank system from local and adverse interests, its greater susceptibilities to the accidents of trade, and financial indiscretions cannot be sustained without a United States Bank. Though the Banks of some States were favorably located as to commerce or temporarily aided by other auspicious circumstances, may challenge much of public confidence, and bid fair for a season, yet as a system it cannot be relied on. It is not without considerable hazard, when strengthened and protected by a national sys-